THE

North-China Herald.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Majesty's Legation and Superintendency of Trade in China.

H. M.'s Legation; Shanghai, 22nd June, 1860.

E. St. JOHN NEALE,
Secretary of Legation.

VOL. XVII., No. 835. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JULY 28TH, 1866. PRICE, TAELS 15 PER ANNUM.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.—On and after the 1st of August, 1866, the business of the undersigned will be conducted under the style and firm of J. LIVINGSTON & Co. in which business Mr. WILLIAM FORBES is from that date a partner.

J. LIVINGSTON.

21ac 224 Tientsin, 12th July, 1866.

NOTICE.—Mr. ALEXANDER LEVY is authorized to sign our firm per procuration, at Tientsin and Shanghai.

PHILLIPS MOORE & Co.

7au 727 Shanghai, July 7th, 1866.

NOTICE.—I have to-day established myself as *Public Tea Inspector* at this port.

G. A. MONRO.

Hong name—威安 *Oau Shing.*
Office on the premises of Messrs. W. Watson & Co.

7au 728 Shanghai, July 7th, 1866.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. E.G. BUSSONNET in our firm ceased on the 31st May last.

BUISSONNET & Co.

Shanghai, 1st June, 1866.

WITH reference to the above, the undersigned will from this date, carry on the business under the style of CHARTON & MONNIER, and under the management of Mr. A. NACHTRIEB, who is authorized to sign our firm per procuration.

CHARTRON & MONNIER.

30jy 725 Shanghai, 1st June, 1866.

NOTICE—The business heretofore conducted by me at this Port, will from this date be carried on by THOMAS MURPOCH DRYSDALE, and JOHN MELANCTHON RINGER, under the Style and Firm of DRYSDALE, RINGER & Co.

J. M. RINGER.

19au 715 Hankow, 12th May, 1866.

NOTICE.—Mr. CESAR CHAPEL has been admitted a partner in our Firm.

W. REMÉ & Co.

2au 5878 Shanghai, 1st May, 1866.

NOTICE.—We have established ourselves at this port under the style and firm of SCHEIBLER, MATTHAEI & Co. as *Merchant and Commission Agents*

ROBT. SCHEIBLER.
CARL MATTHAEI.

Hong name *Kwong-yuen* 廣源
Office on the Premises of Messrs. ED. FIRTZ & Co.

4au 710 Shanghai, May, 1866.

NOTICE.—The business of Messrs JOHN FORSTER & Co., Public Tea Inspectors and Commission Agents at this Port, has been transferred to the undersigned, who will continue the same in his own name from and after 1st May next.

EDWARD W LOVELL.

tf 706 Kiukiang, April 21st, 1866.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day established myself in Kiukiang as *General Commission Agent.*

JOHN HARVEY.

tf 707 Kiukiang, 9th April, 1866.

NOTICE.—I have this day established myself at this port as *General & Commission Merchant and Public Tea Inspector,* under the style and firm of OVERBECK & Co.

H. OVERBECK.

Hong Name, *Shun Fat* 發順
Office at Messrs. MARTENS, LATHAM & Co's house.

31ac 709 Shanghai, 15th March, 1866.

NOTICE.—I have this day established myself at Hankow as a *General Commission Merchant* under the firm of ALEX. DOWNIE & Co.

ALEX. DOWNIE.

tf 699 Hankow, 15th March, 1866.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. THOMAS S. ODELL in our Firm ceased on the 31st December, 1865; and Mr. LANEY DEACON has this day been admitted a partner.

DEACON & Co.

26ja 685 Canton, 1st January, 1866.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned begs to announce that he has established himself at this port as *Tea Taster and Inspector,* and all orders confided to his care will receive his best attention.

J. OSBORNE.

tf 516 Shanghai, Sept. 8th, 1864.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned (in the absence of Mr. ALBERT ROBINSON, M. Inst., C. E.) having been appointed Agents for Messrs. RANSOME, ELDER & Co., Engineers and Shipbuilders, Glasgow, are prepared to give full particulars concerning the cost of Steamers, Steam Dredging Vessels, Screw Pile Wharves, &c., and to contract for same at home prices.

Plans, models, and specifications of the above can be seen on application.

GLOVER & Co.

tf 434 Shanghai, 18th May, 1864.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

JOHN POOK,
COMMISSION AGENT,
4, LIME STREET SQUARE,
London, E.C.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

ST. Julien Claret, (Barton & Guestier's) 4-doz. cases	Tls.	6.00
Medoc, (do, do.)	"	5.00
Finest Cognac Brandy, (do.) do.	"	10.00
Sherry, (Xeres,)	"	8.00
Cognac, (Gledstanes Coninghame,)	"	8.00
" " "	"	6.00
Port, " "	"	8.00
" " "	"	7.00
Sherry, " "	"	8.00
Champagne, " "	"	12.00
Soda Water, (Schweppe's,)	"	1.25
Nassau Seltzer Water,	"	2.00

CHAPMAN, KING & Co.

tf 223 Shanghai, 1st August, 1865.

INSURANCES.

THE NETHERLAND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF ZUTPHEN.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept risks against fire on the usual terms.

BOURJAU, HUBENER & Co.

19au 714 Shanghai, 17th May, 1866.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.
ESTABLISHED 1809.
CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents at this Port, Kiukiang, and Hankow for the above Company, and are prepared to accept risks against Fire at each place, on the customary conditions.

For further particulars apply to

GILMAN & Co.,

tf 417 Shanghai, 23rd April, 1864.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10,000, on any one Building with its contents, or to the extent of £30,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.

tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are now prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of Shanghai Taels 15,000 on the contents of any one building situated on the British Concession at Tzechuhlin, Tientsin:

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.

tf Shanghai, 25th August, 1862.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* London, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, and Batavia.

TURNER & Co.

tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at Shanghai to the extent of £10,000,—on one risk, as under:

1,—On Buildings or on their contents.
2,—On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.

tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES OF INSURANCE on any one Building with its contents, to the extent of £5,000.

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.

tf 610 Shanghai, 10th July, 1865.

NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned, as Agents for the above Company, accept Risks on produce shipped from this Port to Shanghai, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow and Hongkong.

MAITLAND, BUSH & Co.
Hong name—*Wha-kee.*

tf 370 Newchwang, January 1864.

NOTICE.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned is authorized to grant Policies against Fire on Buildings or their Contents to the extent of £20,000 at this Port, Hankow, Kiukiang and Tientsin.

C. RYLEY

31dc-66 325 Shanghai, 14th Feb., 1866.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING INCOME—THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS PER ANNUM.

TRUSTEES:

JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq. | JOHN NAYLOR, Esq.
CHARLES TURNER, Esq., *Chairman.*
RALPH BROCKLEBANK, Esq., *Deputy Chairman.*

THE Company is now prepared to grant Policies to the extent of £15,000 on any one Building of European construction or its contents, and to accept Chinese risks to the extent of £8,000 in any locality within the Settlement.

Premiums are payable in drafts at 30 days sight (favor of PERCY M. DOVE, Esq.)

BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.

tf 295 Shanghai, 21st Nov., 1863.

THE LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.

JAMES HARTLEY & Co., *Managers.*

ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at Nagasaki for the above office are prepared to accept risks by first class steamers.

GLOVER & Co.

8jy-66 465 Nagasaki, 1st July, 1864.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored thereon.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

China Fire Insurance Company.

Subscribed Capital Tls. 2,000,000

In 400 Shares, of Taels 5,000 each
Paid up Capital Taels 200,000.

DIRECTORS.

GEORGE TYSON, Esq., (Messrs. Russell & Co.) *Chairman.*
F. PORTER, Esq., (Messrs. Gibb Livingston & Co.)
J. THORNE, Esq. (Messrs. Thorne Bros. & Co.)
A. J. HOW, Esq., (Messrs. Johnson & Co.)
F. H. BELL, Esq., (Messrs. W. R. Adamson & Co.)
E. IVESON, Esq., (Messrs. Bower, Hanbury & Co.)

AGENCIES are established at the several Ports in China and Japan.

F. E. GWYN,—*Secretary.*

tf 320 Shanghai, 28th Nov., 1865.

AUSTRALASIAN FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
(Liability Limited.)
MARINE DEPARTMENT.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Shanghai for this Company, are now prepared to issue Policies on Marine Risks only, on the usual terms.

Losses can be made payable in Shanghai Hongkong, Calcutta, Melbourne, or London.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 308 Shanghai, 4th December, 1863.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company at Shanghai and Hankow, are prepared to grant policies against fire on the usual terms on any one building or its contents, as also on blocks of Chinese buildings.

For terms apply to

TRAUTMANN & Co.

11fc-67 442 Shanghai, 2nd June, 1864.

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL £1,250,700 STG.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances against Fire to the extent of £10,000 Stg. on any one Building, or on its contents.

For Terms, &c., apply to

TURNER & Co.

tf Shanghai, 3rd February, 1862.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned have been authorised to GRANT POLICIES against Fire on buildings owned by Europeans and in the occupation of Chinese, provided such buildings are of first class construction and situated in the Foreign Settlement.

TURNER & Co.

tf Shanghai, 9th April, 1862.

INSURANCES.

PHŒNIX FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED IN 1782.
Trustees & Directors.

DECIMUS BURTON, Esq
TRAVERS BURTON, Esq
OCTAVIUS EDWARD COOPE, Esq
WILLIAM COTTON, Esq.
JOHN DAVIS, Esq.
GEORGE ARTHUR FULLER, Esq.
CHARLES EMANUEL GOODHART, Esq.
JAMES ALEXANDER GORDON, Esq.
EDWARD HAWKINS, Jun., Esq.
KIRKMAN D. HODGSON, Esq., M.P.
WILLIAM JAMES LANCASTER, Esq.
JOHN DORRIEN MAGENS, Esq
JOHN TIMOTHY OXLEY, Esq.
BENJAMIN SHAW, Esq.
WM. JAMES THOMPSON, Esq.
HENRY HEYMAN TOULMIN Esq.
MATTHEW WHITING, Esq.

INSURANCES against Loss by Fire are effected by the PHŒNIX COMPANY, upon every description of Property, in every part of the World, on the most favorable Terms.

The promptitude and liberality with which its engagements are always met by this Company are well known, and the importance of its relations with the Public may be estimated from the fact, that since its establishment it has paid more than *Eight Millions Sterling* in discharge of Claims for Losses by Fire.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above Company, are prepared to insure Buildings, Merchandise, Goods, and Property against Fire, for *large amounts.*

They are also authorized to insure Ships in the harbour against Fire, with or without cargo.

Claims will be paid either by the Agents here or the Company in London.

HUGHES, WILLGOSS & Co.

15jy-66 618 Yokohama, 3rd Mar., 1864.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at this Port for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies against Marine Risks at the Current Rates of Premium.

DOW & Co.

31dc-66 324 Shanghai, 1st January, 1864.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital £5,000,000 Sterling.
President:
Sir MOSES MONTEFIORE, Bart., F.R.S.
Board of Direction:

JAMES ALEXANDER, Esq., (Alexander, Fletcher & Co.)
C. J. BARNETT, Esp., (Barnett, Hoare, Barnett & Co.)
G. H. BARNETT, Esq., Glympton Park, Woodstock.
BENJAMIN COHEN, Esq., New Court.
JAMES FLETCHER, Esq., (Alexander, Fletcher & Co.)
WILLIAM GLADSTONE, Esq., (Thomson, Bonar & Co.)
G. J. GOSCHEN, Esq., M.P., for the City of London, (Fruhling & Goschen.)
SAMUEL GURNEY, Esq., M.P. for Penryn and Falmouth.
JAMES HELME, Esq., Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.
SAMUEL LUCAS, Esq., (Lucas, Micholls & Co.)
ELLIOT MACNAGHTEN, Esq., Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.
THOMAS MASTERMAN, Esq., Collingwood House, Brighton.
J. M. MONTEFIORE, Esq., Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.
Sir ANTHONY DE ROTHSCHILD, M.P., for the City of London.
THOMAS C. SMITH, Esq., 23, Oxford Square, Hyde Park.

ASSURANCES on buildings and contents, accepted at lowest current rates. Losses promptly and liberally settled.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in China.

tf 437 Shanghai, 20th May, 1864.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REES GLANMORE'S
ORIENTAL CIRCULAR, AND GENERAL PRICE CURRENT.

Published in London, *fortnightly for dispatch to India and China by the mails of 10th and 20th of each month.*

Subscription—post free to India or China, 18s. *per annum,* in advance.

THE ORIENTAL CIRCULAR is a recognized organ upon all matters of interest to Merchants and Residents in India, China, and the Eastern Settlements. It contains *Full commercial Reports, Prices Current of all descriptions of Merchandize,* and particulars of the Cotton, Tea, Silk, Metal, Stock, Money and all the English Markets; in addition to which, it records the Arrivals and Departures of Vessels, and General Shipping News, gives the Naval and Military Intelligence, and the latest Foreign Telegrams, &c., &c., &c. Residents in the East are requested to send their subscriptions to Messrs. NICHOL LATIMER & Co., Shanghai.

Direct to
Messrs. REES, GLANMORE & Co., East India Merchants and General Foreign Agents, 1, Chapel Place, Poultry, London, E.C. or to the Publishers,—BATES, HENDY & Co., 79, Basinghall St., London.

The Oriental Languages Translated and Printed in Oriental Character.

14jy 704 Shanghai, 21st April, 1866.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JULIUS BERNARD,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
AND
AVERAGE STATER.
Office
REAR OF FRENCH DISPENSARY,
Adjoining Messrs. REMI SCHMIDT & Co.'s premises,
FRENCH BUND.

tf 723 Shanghai, 9th June, 1866.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA

Is the great remedy for
ACIDITY OF STOMACH, HEADACHE HEARTBURN, INDIGESTION, SOUR ERUCTATIONS & BILIOUS AFFECTIONS.
It is the Physician's cure for
GOUT,
RHEUMATIC GOUT, GRAVEL, and other complains of the Bladder, and in case of
Fever and Feverish Irritability of the Skin it produces grateful cooling effects. As a safe and gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and for the sickness of Pregnancy, Dinneford's Magnesia is indispensable, and when taken with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup forms
A Delightful Effervescing Saline and Aperient.
Prepared by
DINNEFORD & Co.
Chemists, London,
And Sold by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.
CAUTION.—Ask for *Dinneford's Magnesia,* and see that
"Dinneford & Co." is on every Bottle and Label.
A. S. WATSON,—*Agent, Hongkong.*

23dc-66 669 December 23rd, 1865.

TELEGRAMS TO EUROPE PER INDO-EUROPEAN, MALTA AND ALEXANDRIA AND MALTA AND TRIESTE LINES.

THE Undersigned beg to tender their services for receipt or transmission of Telegrams by the above lines.

J. GIBSON THOMSON & Co.
Agents for Reuter's Telegram Company, (Limited)

Point de Galle, Ceylon, Sept 18 21st, 1865.

tf 650

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS'
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE AND APPLICABLE TO Every variety of DISH.

Extract of a Letter from a medical gentleman at Madras to his brother at Worcester May, 1851.

"Tell Lea and Perrins that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

CAUTION.

LEA AND PERRINS

Beg to caution the Public against spurious imitations of their celebrated

Worcestershire Sauce.

L. & P. have discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with SPURIOUS IMITATIONS, the labels closely resembling those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the name of L. and P. *forged.*

L. and P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world, to advise them of any infringement of their rights.

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

*** Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs Crosse and Blackwell; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London; &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

31dc-66 672 December 23rd, 1865.

NEW "VICTORIA" DYES.

JUDSON'S
Victoria Violet and
VICTORIA ROSE
MAGENTA.
Trade Mark:
"A. PEACOCK"
Packed in
1 lb. Tins at 10s. per lb.
2 oz. Bottles 1s. 3d. per oz.
1 oz. " 1s. 6d. "

These Dyes are in FINE POWDER—dissolve thoroughly in warm water in the space of one minute—dye instantaneously without any other admixture; suitable for Cotton, Wool or Silk, Feathers, Fibres, Ivory, Hair, &c., &c.

The brilliancy of these dyes is unsurpassed, while their solubility is guaranteed, and they are warranted not to *spot.*

DANIEL JUDSON & SON,
LONDON.

Order Judson's Victoria Dyes through any Merchant in England.

14oc-66 651 July 14th, 1866.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

WELLINGTON
KNIFE POLISH.

SURPASSES ALL OTHER ARTICLES FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING CUTLERY, ETC.

JOHN OAKEY & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Emery, Black Lead, Cabinet Glass Paper, Emery and Glass Cloth, INDIA RUBBER KNIFE-BOARDS, Silversmiths' Soap

For Cleaning and Polishing Silver, Electro Plate, Plate Glass, &c.

SCOTCH, FRENCH, LONDON RUSSIAN, AND OTHER GLUES.

WELLINGTON MILLS,
Blackfriars Road, London, S.

1yly 689 May 19th, 1866.

TO IMPORTERS.

THE UNDERSIGNED beg to remind Importers of Wearing Apparel and Boots and Shoes, of the many advantages which their long experience as Manufacturers and Shippers, their vast resources, and their intimate knowledge of the requirements of Foreign and Colonial Markets enable them to offer.

Assorted Sample Cases forwarded on receipt of remittance, or order on London Agent.

E. Moses and Son,

CORNER OF MINORIES AND ALDGATE, LONDON.

20oc 290 July 28th, 1866.

CHEFOO.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.

A furnished House to let for the Autumn or Winter months. This house is Foreign built, pleasantly situated, and consists of 6 rooms, bath room and dressing room,—together with out-houses, including stable and cow-house.

For particulars, apply to Messrs. WILSON CORNABE & Co.—Chefoo.

4au 291 Chefoo 20th July, 1866.

NOTICE.—Mr. AUGUSTUS ALLEN HAYES, JR., and Mr. EPHAIM ALLEN HITCHCOCK, who have hitherto signed our Firm, were admitted partners therein on the 1st instant.

OLYPHANT & Co.
3oc 273 China, 26th July, 1866.

IN CHANCERY.

In the matter of the COMPANIES *Act* 1862,

and

In the matter of the COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST.

THE Creditors of the above named Company are required, on or before the 10th day of November 1866, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims and the names and addresses of their Solicitors if any, to Mr. WILLIAM HOPKINS HOLLYLAND, the Official Liquidator of the said Corporation, at his offices situate No. 13, Gresham Street, in the City of London, and if so required by notice in writing from the said Official Liquidator, are by their Solicitors to come in and prove their said debts or claims at the Chambers of the Master of the Rolls at Rolls Yard Chancery Lane, in the County of Middlesex, at such time as shall be specified in such Notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Monday the 3rd December 1866, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon at the said Chambers, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating on the debts and claims.

Dated this 6th day of June, 1866.

E. B. CHURCH,
Chief Clerk.

FRESHFIELD & NEWMAN,
5, Bank Buildings, London.
Solicitors for the Official Liquidator.

tf 292 July 28th, 1866.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

NOTICE.—DIVINE SERVICE is held at the Union Chapel (Shantung Road) every Sunday Morning at 11 o'clock, and in the Evening at 6 o'clock; also on Thursday Evening at 6 o'clock.

LATEST DATES.

England,... (dat.) July	2	Hankow,.....July	24
Hongkong,..... „	24	Nagasaki,..... „	21
Tientsin,..... „	21	Yokohama,..... „	14

Latest dates in England, from China,—

Hongkong,.....	Apr. 11	Received via Marseilles	
Shanghai,.....	Mar. 25	May 14th.	

OPIUM QUOTATIONS

For the week ending July 27th, 1866.

	Malwa.		Patna.	
July—	New.—Tls.	Old.—Tls.	New.—Tls.	Old.—Tls.
21,—	625	630	440	470
23,—	640	650	450	475
24,—	630 to 635	650	445 to 447	465 to 470
25,—	625	645	445	470
26,—	630 to 700		454 to 457	465 to 468
27,—	660	670	455	465

MARRIED.

At Trinity Church Shanghai, on Friday, the 27th instant, by the Rev. C. H Butcher, M.A., assisted by the Rev. J. M. MacClatchie, M.A., ALEXANDER JOHN JOHNSTON, Esq., to ELLEN CAROLINE, third daughter of Henry Roynell, Esq. West Croydon, Surrey. No cards.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—July 28th, "Dumbarton," (Br. str.), Shaw, from Hongkong; "Express," (Br. str.), Whitelaw, from Ningpo; "Moyune," (Am. str.), Johnston, from Hankow; "Hirado," (Br. str.), McQueen, from Hankow.

DEPARTURES.—July 28th, "Barrosa," (H.B. M.S.-S. Corvt.), Boys; "Singapore," (Br. str.), Wilkinson, for Yokohama.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.—Per *Arima* from Nagasaki—Messrs. Norton, Harvey, Schop and 6 Chinese. Per P. & O. S. S. *Singapore*, from Hongkong.—Due d'Alencon, Baron Bache, Miss M. Cook, Mr. and Mrs. Ross and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Wood, Messrs. S. Walker, Kempiner, Connolly, Webb, E. Morris, F. Remedios, and Johnston.

DEPARTED.—Per Steamer *Aden* for Hongkong—Captain & Mrs. Johnson, Messrs W. Forbes, Van Salfhoud, Hockin, Wyast, Brady, Nantes, Christian, and Briston. Per *Singapore*, for Yokohama.—Due d'Alencon, Baron Bache, Miss Cook, Mr. and Mrs. Ross and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Hart, Rev. Mr. Cox, Messrs. G. Finlay, Johnston, W. Aretz, J. Tonso, F. Heinemann, Duncanson, Myburgh, Remilo, and Kempiner. Per *Cadiz* for Nagasaki,—Capt. Almond, Messrs. Cryst, E. H. Hunnesck, and W. Davison.

ONE of the P. & O. Co.'s Steamers with Mails, &c., for Europe, is appointed to leave on Monday, the 6th proximo.

THE London Mail of the 26th June, due in Hongkong on the 6th Aug., and here on the 11th.—It arrived last year on the 11th Aug., per *Aden*.

THE French Mail of June 17th, due in Hongkong on the 28th July, and here on the 5th of Aug. It arrived last year on the 31st of July per Str. *Labourdonnais*.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.—To Subscribers. Ten Lines and under, *One Tael*:—each additional line, *One mace*. One-half of these charges for repetitions. Contracts may be made for 3 months, or longer, *payable in advance*.

☞ *Advertisements will be repeated unless countermanded.*

ORDERS.—From other ports, for Subscription and Advertisements, must be accompanied by a reference for payment in Shanghai, or they cannot be attended to, in consequence of the inconvenience of collecting small sums at distant places.

PRICE OF THE *NORTH-CHINA HERALD*.—Per Annum, *Fifteen Taels*;—Six Months, *Eight Taels*;—Three Months, *Four Taels*;—*all payable in advance*. SINGLE NUMBERS.—To Subscribers, 2 *mace* 5 *cand.*:—To Non-Subscribers, *Five mace*. Subscriptions will be considered as renewed, unless notice to the contrary be given before the expiry of the current term.

THE publication of the *North-China Herald* commenced at 6.00 P.M.

NOTIFICATION.

By direction of Sir RUTHERFORD ALCOCK, K. C. B. Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary, and Chief Superintendent of British Trade in China, Three Regulations are published below for the Registration of Mortgages, the Registration of Bills of Sale, and the Registration of Companies in China. The Regulations for the Registration of Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been approved by Her Majesty's Government. The Regulation affecting Registration of Companies, will equally with the others take effect until the farther pleasure of Her Majesty's Government be made known.

THOMAS FRANCIS WADE,
Secy. of Legation.

Peking, 11th July, 1866.

I. REGULATION.

(" *China and Japan Order in Council*, 1865," *Section VII., Clause* 85.)

All mortgage of lands and houses, legal or equitable, must be registered at the Consulate of the district in which the property is situated, within fourteen days of the date of the execution of the deed.

If such mortgage is made in any Consular district in China other than that in which the property is situated, then the same must be registered within such Consular district within fourteen days of the execution of the deed, and within two months of such execution in the Consulate of the district wherein the property is situated.

If such deed is executed in Hongkong then the same must be registered within such Consular district as aforesaid within two months of such execution; and if the deed be executed elsewhere than in China, Japan, or Hongkong, then the same must be registered at the Consulate of the district within which the property is situated, within six months of such execution; otherwise such Mortgage Deed will not be allowed precedence over judgment or simple contract debts, contracted before the execution of such deed.

On every registration a fee of five dollars will be payable, and on every inspection of books of registry, a fee of one shilling.

II. REGULATION.

(" *China and Japan order in Council*," 1865, *Section VII. Clause* 85.)

For preventing frauds on creditors, notice is hereby given that all Bills of Sale, and every Schedule or Inventory annexed thereto or referred to therein must within 21 days after the making thereof be filed in the Supreme Court or in the Consular Court of the District in which the property mentioned in such Bill of Sale is situated, together with an affidavit of the time when the same was made, and a description of the residence and occupation of the person making it, and of every attesting witness; and any defeazance, condition, or declaration of trust, to which such Bill of Sale is subject, must be written in the body of it, or annexed thereto.

The fee payable on the filing of such Bill of sale shall be one dollar, and for the affidavit also one dollar.

III. REGULATION.

Affecting Co-Partnerships, the members of which are unknown, or which carry on trade by Agents.

Whereas in some cases business is or may be carried on in Shanghai and elsewhere in China by persons in co-partnership, or by one individual or more assuming the style of a co-partnership, or acting as agent or agents for a co-partnership, and in some of those cases the members of such co-partnership, or some of them, are not only absent from the place where such co-partnership business is carried on, but their names are or may be unknown; Be it therefore enacted and ordained. That (in order to prevent any failure of justice in such cases,) every such co-partnership, and the several members thereof, or the persons or person having carried, or carrying on business under the style of any such co-partnership, may be sued in any action at law in the name or names of any one or more of the members of such co-partnership on behalf of all the members comprising the same, or in the name or names of any such agent or agents for and on behalf of such co-partnership, so as that, in all cases wherein but for this regulation it would have been necessary to mention the names of all the members comprising such co-partnership, it shall be sufficient to mention the name or names of such one or more member or members only, or of such agent or agents on behalf of such co-partnership.

Such co-partnerships may be sued in the name of any one member or agent.

And be it ordered. That every judgment obtained or made in any such action as last aforesaid, shall have the same effect and operation upon the person and property both real and personal of such co-partnership, and of the several members thereof, whether such property be joint or separate, as if every member of such co-partnership had been actually and in fact a defendant in the action, and every such judgment or order may be enforced against all such property as in ordinary cases of the like nature.

Judgment against such defendant to operate against the co-partnership.

Provided always and be it ordered. That in every summons and other writ issued, and declaration or other pleading filed, on behalf of the plaintiff in any action brought under the provisions of the two preceeding sections, the style or firm of the co-partnership shall be specified, and it shall distinctly appear, that the Defendant or Defendants sued is or are so sued for and on behalf of such Co-partnership: and provided also, that no Agent sued on behalf of any such Co-partnership shall by reason only of his being so sued, be incompetent as a Witness in the action on behalf either of the Plaintiff of the Co-partnership, or be liable in person or property to any judgment obtained in such action.

Proviso.

Agent not to be incompetent as Witness.

And (for supplying a more full and effectual remedy in this behalf) in all cases in which there are Joint Contractors, one or more of whom shall be absent from the place wherein the contract was made, or where the cause of action arising out the contract arose—Be it ordered, That no plea in abatement shall hereafter be received on behalf of any Defendant in any action in respect of the non-joinder therein of any person alleged to have been a joint contractor with such defendant, unless it be expressly alleged in such plea, that the person not joined, is then resident at some place within the Consular district wherein the trade of the Co-partnership is carried on, or where the cause of action arose.

Pleas in abatement.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY JULY 28, 1866.

WHILE regretting the misfortune that has overtaken the Catholic missionaries in Corea, we cannot but congratulate ourselves that an opportunity has occurred of opening up to foreign intercourse, a country so little known. It was unlikely that the French would pass over the outrage in silence, after the determination they have shown to uphold and promote the influence of their missionaries, in every possible manner; so the statement by our Chefoo correspondent that an expedition will probably set out to demand reparation at an early date, will merely confirm anticipation. Corea is nominally feudatory to China; but the dependence is only nominal, and is confined to the payment of a small tribute and the sending a yearly embassy. To expect any satisfaction from the emperor for the massacre which it is the purpose of the expedition to revenge, would be hopeless. Abundance of fair promises would be forthcoming, no doubt; but little more. The power of China, so far from sufficing to punish remote dependencies, is insufficient to compel the obedience of its own immediate subjects. Corea appears to have been frequently subjected, alternately by emperors of China and the Tartars, but as frequently to have recovered its independence, till about the end of the sixteenth century, when it was overran by the Japanese, the propinquity of whose coasts naturally led to much intercourse between the two countries. The reigning monarch, unable to make head against the invaders, fled to the court of Pe-king, offering allegiance and beseeching assistance. This was rendered; but even Kung-hi found the Japanese formidable adversaries, and was unable to expel them until after a struggle of several years duration. Since that time Corea has remained tributary to China, and on the death of its king, Chinese commissioners are sent to crown and invest the successor who, in turn, sends an ambassador to pay tribute and *kotow* at the Chinese Court.

The glowing picture of the wealth and fertility of the Coreans drawn by the French missionaries of the present day, only confirms the statements of their predecessors some two hundred years ago. Père Regis then spoke highly of the tranquillity of the country, the excellence of its laws, and the absence of crime from among the people. Their morality was not quite perfect, as "young men and maids had frequent meetings, and married without making nuptial presents or using any ceremony"; but they were "moderate in their eating and drinking" and had arrived at the civilisation of plates and dishes. The country itself is described as mountainous but fertile, yielding gold, silver and iron among minerals, and the famous ginseng foremost among productions. The sable and beaver were also found there, not to mention horses three feet high and hens with tails three feet long. Naturalists will find, in the hope of discovering these interesting specimens of ornithology, as strong a reason as the promised hill of silver will offer to more sordid speculators, to hope that the projected expedition may pave the way to foreign intercourse. The Coreans have a favorite expression, *Tien hein to laou kwa a ting hi*, "Crows are of the same blackness all the world over," when information is sought from them as to any peculiarities of race or country. This may be true, the exceptional white crows which we hear of merely proving the rule; but horses three feet high, hens with tails three feet long, and hills of pure silver, do not exist all the world over, and if they actually exist in Corea, a brisk trade in all three is certain to ensue on the commencement of intercourse with foreigners.

FEW of our local institutions have reflected more faithfully the changing vicissitudes of the times than our volunteer force. Situated as the community is, and so frequently has been, without any military protection on shore, it has from its commencement been largely dependent on its own voluntary efforts for the means of defence. This military spirit, developed under circumstances of trying necessity, has been on more than one occasion of the most signal service in the field, when the very tenure of our occupation of the place was precarious in the extreme, threatened as it was by hordes of rebels flushed with success from without, and by a vast turbulent native population of uncertain fidelity from within. Muddy-flat (euphonious name), where they not only fought but bled, Naziang, and the Stone-bridge are names which recall the memory of important services in the field rendered by our volunteers in co-operation with Her Majesty's regular forces; and perhaps to no small degree have such traditions of real work tended to maintain an esprit de corps which has kept the force together, notwithstanding the difficulties through which it has had more recently to struggle. *Tempora mutantur et nos*, might well be assumed as the motto of their career. Responding nobly both in numbers and effectiveness, when the call for their services was urgent and imperative, they have now dwindled down in the absence of that stimulus, to a mere shadow of their former force. Those among them who paraded in the ranks when they were reviewed in full strength by the Commander of the Forces, Sir John Michel, nearly four years ago, and received the well merited eulogiums of the general on that occasion, may well look with regret on the thin files of the corps, in their recent musters.

The report of the proceedings at the annual general meeting of the force, held on the 23rd current, has directed public attention to the subject, and we may heartily congratulate both the force and the community, on the evidence shown on that occasion that the old spirit has not departed, and that, if the numbers of the rank and file are fewer than could be desired, there is an effective staff of officers under which the old volunteer experts so numerous in the settlement, would no doubt speedily rally, did occasion arise for their services. The fact that the principal matter of discussion at the meeting was with reference to the more efficient arming of the force, augurs we think most favourably. Into the relative merits of long and short Enfields, we do not feel inclined to enter. Although the short rifle be not equal in length of range or accuracy of fire to the long Enfield, and the sword bayonet is apt still further to increase those deficiencies from the effect of its weight in warping the barrel; yet, from its lightness and general handiness, we think there can be little question as to the shorter weapon being the proper arm for our Volunteers in China, who, in the event of service, will probably never be called on to charge in line, when the long Enfield and bayonet would be an advantage, but to skirmish over a difficult country most probably under a hot sun, when every ounce would tell.

We have already adverted to the main cause of the decadence of the force in numbers, namely the absence of immediate call for their services. The volunteer force in Great Britain, also the burst of enthusiasm that attended its first establishment has subsided, threatened to melt away, and not means been taken to keep up spirit and interest alive, by the stimulus of active professional superintendence, battalion and brigade movements, reviews, and frequent rifle meetings. Were it not for these measures, we believe the fate of the home force would have duplicated the experience of our own. It must never be forgotten that it is in the very nature of all purely voluntary efforts to be temporary or intermitting in duration, and we should look for influences to counteract this tendency, in a force on whose proper existence the community are so dependent. There are to be found both in the working of the corps itself, and in causes operating from without. Among the former we would place first, departure from the rule of seniority in the appointment of officers and non commissioned officers in favour of the man who knows his drill best, irrespective of rank or local influence. It is within our personal knowledge of the earlier years of the volunteer movement at home, that it nearly threatened to render the whole organization a failure, more than the sarcastic that intelligent men would continue to give their time and attention to drills and parades, which were conducted by gentlemen whose only qualification, at least the only one they took the trouble to have, was wealth and position in society. We believe that military drill, from the very number and progressiveness of its departments and the variety of its combinations, may be rendered highly interesting work. The wearying and disheartening effect of monotony or incompetence in this respect, was well illustrated by an Aldershot sketch in a recent "Punch." A wearied linesman returning from parade, is asked if there is anything new; to which he replies "Oh no, the old thing; 'Right half turn'; 'Left half turn'; 'Take down the bugle names." Something like this too frequently is the unvarying style of volunteer parades, and it can scarcely be a matter of surprise, that the "bugars" should be somewhat reluctant to endure it. The influences from without upon which the success of the volunteer movement in Shanghai depends, are those principally in connection with ways and means. Well know the value of the sinews of war as a military resource. Now this is one of the weakest points of our local force. They are not only called on to find funds for drill and the like, but are expected to undertake the financial responsibilities involved. A former injudicious and unwarranted expenditure on the part of its then commandant, has left a debt of honour on the corps which they should not be expected, even if the state of their military chest permitted, to discharge. This debt was incurred at a very critical period, when the defence of the settlement was to a great extent entrusted to them, and it would be hard indeed to look for its liquidation from the successors of a body that incurred the liability *pro bono publico*. We think that an effort should be made to compromise the debt, and we have no doubt that the community, if not out of the public funds, at least out of their private purse, would if called upon relieve the volunteer force from its incubus, and thus show some interest in, and gratitude to, a body of men who have proved how great a protection they may be to life and property when occasion requires.

DISTURBANCES IN THE SALT DISTRICTS.

THE singular ignorance by foreigners in China of events that are taking place in the country in which we are residing, shows how little actual intercourse takes place between them and the natives. Even the latter, possibly, are not very fully informed of occurrences at a distance, but it cannot be supposed that the more educated and intelligent classes completely ignore them. To have no telegraph to flash instant announcement of an outbreak in Kwangsi to every city in the empire, or railway to convey details of the proceedings on the following day, in the columns of a daily paper. But they have a very fairly organised postal system, which does its work rapidly, economically and well, and by its aid they can easily receive information from the diverse provinces. The fact that it is not a government institution, though perhaps a drawback in point of efficiency, increases the probability that information will be accurately transmitted, as the temptation to detain letters, giving objectionable information, is kept out of the official path. It can hardly be supposed, at any rate, that what is daily passing on the north bank of the Yangtze, at only a few miles distance from Shanghai, can be unknown to hundreds of the compradores and other numbers of the compradores and servants of house boys around us. Yet only the vagnest rumours, even of the existence of disturbances in our immediate neigh-

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borhood, has pas yet circulated; and into the nature of the outbreak, we are too indifferent to enquire. Still, the neighborhood is one which not a few foreigners have visited, and an article of commerce in which many are interested is at the foundation of the disturbance. The excessive taxation of the population of the neighbouring provinces has been frequently remarked on, in connection with the complaints of illegal exactions on foreign imports that have been so loudly preferred. The whole of Li-hung-chang's viceroyalty is, we believe, similarly favoured, and every article of produce or consumption receives its share of notice at the hands of his emissaries. Salt of course has invited the most attentive consideration, and was squeezed till all savour of it was lost to the producer. At this stage the Chinese temperament, so patient of taxation up to a certain point, invariably rebels. As the last straw breaks the camel's back, so the last squeeze by some local mandarin puts the spark to the smouldering discontent. This is what happened at Tung-chow, which has been the scene of the recent disturbance. Some interference by Ting, who it will be remembered was promoted from the Taotaiship of this district to the post of Salt Commissioner at Yangchow, is said to have been the immediate cause of the outbreak, which an excessive taxation had prepared. Not satisfied with taxing, he forbad a private manufacture of salt which had been previously carried on, and insisted that certain land which had hitherto been abandoned to the growth of reeds for the purpose of burning underneath the salt pans, to hasten the evaporation of the water, should be reclaimed. As however it has, we believe, been the custom hitherto to leave this process to the action of sun, this phase of the affair is not very clear. But, be this as it may, the result of the combined causes of irritation was, as we have stated, an outbreak and the execution of an objectionable Mandarin with his following. Ting succeeded in putting the spark, in the shape of this prohibition of individual enterprise, and raised a blaze of discontent which consumed one of his myrmidons in its progress. The people rose *en masse* to resist his order, and revenged themselves for past annoyance by decapitating, tearing to pieces or otherwise exterminating their local tormenter and his family, to the number of some two dozen persons. To prove that they only did this by way of protest, and not from any disloyal motive, they then paraded banners, bearing the words *Kwan pêh min tsoo fan*—"The mandarins compel the people to rebel." The arrival of the troops restored order; but aggravated rather than allayed the irritation of the people, who protested that they were not rebels to be acted against by soldiery; but were resisting justifiably an unjustifiable innovation,—exercising in fact that right of rebellion by which public opinion in China finds expression, instead of through the columns of the *Times*. The authorities do not appear to have appreciated this reasoning, as they have arrested the ringleaders in the affair, pending investigation. There, however, the matter at present rests; no collision, we believe, took place between the troops and the rioters, or insurgents if they can be so called; and although a force is retained in the neighborhood to prevent further disturbance, their duty is at present purely negative, there being no semblance of an armed body to oppose them.

THE disturbance has, we learn, since assumed more serious proportions. The discontent has not only spread over a larger area, but a collision has occurred between the people and the troops, in which both parties are said to have experienced loss. It is always necessary to make large allowances for a fertile imagination, in receiving native reports of the numbers engaged, and the casualties, in a battle. From the days when the Kings of Assyria used to come up against Jerusalem with hosts as the sands of the sea-shore for multitude, to the present, a weakness for exaggeration has been a prominent feature in the oriental character. Chinese commanders, especially, are apt to speak of an army in reference to the numbers for which they draw pay, rather than to the actual strength of their battalion. We give therefore the native statement that 1,000 were killed in this first engagement, merely as an indication by which it may be possible to guess approximately at the truth. Tzu-ku-kong, a town about 20 *li* from Woosung, is mentioned as the scene of the encounter, in which the people are said to have gained slightly the advantage. Thus again have Li Futai's much vaunted soldiers failed; a few weeks ago a large force was routed by a horde of banditti; this time, their opponents are a mob of peasantry. Every one who was present at a few of the encounters during the late rebellion, knows that the most striking characteristic of a Chinese soldier is the absence of desire to fight. But it may be fairly assumed that this peculiarity, is shared by his non-military countrymen. The inherent gallantry of each, then, being equal, the class which possess better arms and are better accustomed to their use, should prevail. Yet, in two recent instances, we find the result exactly reverse; and enquiry naturally arises as to the cause of the paradox. Two explanations suggest themselves; disaffection or inefficiency. It is possible both causes may be in operation; but the latter certainly exists, and as it is more glaring in the officers than the men, the prospect of its removal is more remote. Under the native system of drill, which consisted principally in a vigorous flourishing of flags at a distance, and in every man acting as fancy dictated if close quarters were by chance come to, the ignorance of the officers was less important. Their men, from long habit, never expected to see a commander in the neighbourhood of danger, and the latter did not disappoint them. But under the foreign system of drill, the presence of an officer is necessary; and the attempt to teach the men foreign tactics, while the superior officers make no effort to learn the simplest word of command, simply results in bewilderment. The latter leave all the work of drill to be performed by the sergeants and corporals who, in some instances, are really able to handle their men; but the system of favouritism and bribery which pervades every branch of government, prevents these being promoted to positions where they might be useful. A distant relation of a remote connection of the General has to be provided for; a captaincy is vacant and he is given the post. Of course he will not take the trouble to learn his drill; in fact it would beneath his dignity to do so, and the result is that, in action, his men have no leader capable or desirous of directing them, get confused, lose confidence and eventually run away as the simplest mode of solving the difficulty. But the root of all evil in China is the system of squeezing which prevails, from the highest to the lowest, in the greatest as well as the most minute dealings. The pay of a military mandarin is absurdly small; yet a command is always worth a fortune, because he corrects the parsimony of his employers by dishonesty. We will suppose for instance, that a regiment of, say a thousand, disciplined troops is removed from Fung-wan-shan and placed under charge of a native general near Nanking. The latter's first proceeding will be to dismiss eight hundred of them, in order that he may appropriate their pay, which he continues to do for several months until he receives intimation that his camp is about to be inspected. The full number of his supposed force must of course be made up for this occasion, and the object is attained by collecting all the idle, disreputable and unemployed vagabonds in the neighbourhood, who fill the ranks so long as they are required, for a very low wage, and are again turned away. If his force is required to go into action, the same plan is pursued, so that instead of the drilled troops who are represented on paper, four-fifths of the regiment consists of raw recruits commanded by officers who know nothing of their duties. Again, the sum which the commander is able to pocket, through the discrepancy between his actual force and his pay roll, not satisfying his cupidity, he allows the few men he retains to purchase from him any indulgence they may ask; and the consequence is that they become demoralised and, to a great extent, uncontrollable.

It will be seen, then, that Li hung-chang's effort to remodel his force on European principles, is likely to fail from the venality and cowardice of his subordinates. It will be necessary for him to put down the corruption which is the bane of the Chinese government, before he can count on even retaining the soldiers he has disciplined; and to select men not entirely deficient in energy and physical courage for important commands, if he hope to achieve success in the field. The movement is now in a transition stage. Time, and a further appreciation of European ideas, can alone complete the work begun. It must be borne in mind that the idea of discipline has only presented itself to the Chinese for a little more than three years, so that much cannot really be expected even from the men, in the absence of European leaders. Without leaders at all, they have of course no chance of utilising the little knowledge they possess.

Summary of the Week.

Meetings have been held of the Volunteer Corps, the Rangers, the Rowing Club and the Racquet Club, reports of which will be found elsewhere. Judgment has been delivered by the Supreme Court in the case of Mashaw *v* Muirhead, and one or two trifling cases have come before it. The formation of the Shanghai Fire Brigade has been completed, and the two Companies of which it is composed assembled on the land on the 25th, to test the merits of their respective engines.

West and Maclean, the two Englishmen concerned in the robbery from Messrs. Waller & Co.'s silk hong, and who, it will be remembered, had been sentenced to five years penal servitude, escaped during the night of the 23rd instant from H. M. consular gaol. It remains to be seen whether they can contrive to effect their escape from Shanghai; if they remain here only a few days, we have full confidence that the police will contrive to detect and re-arrest them. If they fail, the affair for which they are condemned will prove rather an encouragement than a warning, as we had hoped, to the rowdy class. West and Maclean, who had been condemned to five years' imprisonment, escape; and Thompson, whose equal guilt is clear as daylight, gets off on a refined technical plea. Certainly the latter is still in gaol, the dissent between the Consul-General and assessors necessitating a reference of the case to the United States minister at Peking; but the very possibility which has been shown of evading punishment when guilt is clear, is an encouragement for rowdies to run equal risk in hope of equal luck. This suggests the question whether Consular Courts should be bound by the same minute technicalities, as Courts more essentially of law. One of the Austrians concerned in the same affair also succeeded in escaping from confinement, on the same night. This coincidence very strongly suggests, if it does not prove, that the escape was effected by concerted aid from without. If the inference be correct, we trust the fact will impel the police to exert themselves to retrieve the character for activity, which this double evasion of their vigilance on one night must rather tarnish.

The ship *Star of China* had a narrow escape on her outward voyage, having grounded a short distance from Woosung while in tow of the *Titan*. The tide setting in shortly afterwards, however, she fortunately got off and proceeded to sea.

Our NAGASAKI correspondent informs us that Sir Harry Parkes and Admiral King were to leave Nagasaki for Kagosima on the 23rd instant, on a visit to the Prince of Satsuma. The flag ship is accompanied during the trip by the *Salamis*. The admiral intends to remain several days at Kagosima, and then to go on to Yokohama. Messrs. Glover & Co. have sold the steamer *Granada* to the Prince of Higo for $ 110,000. She changed her flag on the 17th instant.

An interesting descriptive letter of the Coreas, from our CHEFOO correspondent, will be found in another column.

NEWCHWANG advices report the condemnation of six men who had been arraigned on a charge of being concerned in the attack on Mr. Knight, the U. S. Consul at that port. A noted leader of sword-wrecks, named Hu, has also been arrested.

The English mail of the 10th June was brought on the 25th instant, by the *Singapore*, together with telegrams to the 2nd July announcing the commencement of hostilities on the Continent and the issue of several engagements, the resignation of the ministry in consequence of a defeat on the Reform Bill, and the offer of the Premiership to Lord Derby, the defeat of the Spanish fleet by the Peruvians at Callao, and the defeat of a Fenian invasion of Canada by the Volunteer force.

CHEFOO.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

Great interest has been awakened about the state of affairs in the Coreas, since the arrival of the junk from that country with the refugee Missionary and Christians. For although the information collected from these persons is naturally limited owing to their want of knowledge about commercial matters, a good deal of interesting details have been communicated about the productions and customs of the so called kingdom of the Coreas. From all accounts, the climate towards the South of the Corea is mild even in winter; and in comparing the heat of this place yesterday, when the Thermometer stood at 85° in the shade, with the temperature in Coreas during this month, it is not so hot here as it is there. Neither fruits, vegetables nor flowers seem to be abundant or good in the Corea and the style of life there is altogether opposed to luxury either in dress, habitations or food. Beef is to be had occasionally, but there are excellent cattle there. The natives are particularly fond of eating dog's flesh, and they generally fatten one up for the grand entertainments on their festivals. The houses are all built of earth rammed close together. The floors are covered with mats in the Japanese style. The dress of the people is white cotton cloth or grass cloth, with the exception of children and women, who sometimes dress in blue. The Princes wear white, with a slight tinge of blue in it, but not enough to destroy the brightness of the appearance. The feudal institutions of Japan exist likewise in Corea, and there are hereditary authorities in every district beside the royal officials. The mode of travelling is by carriages without springs, and the people ride, though for comfort walking on foot is preferred. Sometimes journeys are made on mules by the rich and on donkeys by the middle classes. Game is most abundant. The quantity of tigers is so great and they are so rapacious that no one goes out at night without fear. During the time that the Missionaries were endeavouring to conceal themselves from persecution, they had to travel by night, and could with difficulty get the natives to accompany them, owing to their fear of the tigers.

There is a small quantity of silk to be had in Corea, and abundance of gold and silver. One town, situated on a hill, is said to be built on a silver mine of nearly pure ore. Nearly all the rivers have gold dust in them, and gold can be found at a few feet from the surface in very many parts of the country. One of the French missionaries, there, who had previously been in California, states as his impression that Corea is much richer in gold and silver than California or Sonora. The government prohibits all search for gold or silver, except for its own use. The *lust of a thirst for gold, the auri sacra fames*, is likely to subvert the agricultural character of the people, and possibly the tyrannical and absolute authority which is keeping down this country, so richly endowed by nature with mineral wealth, is the chief motive for these most rigid laws against mining. There is no doubt but that, when the Corea is opened to trade, a vast impetus will be given to opening up that country by the presence of such (for the present) hidden treasures.

The French missionary who came from the Coreas was fortunate enough to meet the French Admiral at Tientsin, just as he was returning to this port. The most lively sympathy was manifested by the Admiral and French officers for the victims of the Corean persecution, and although nothing has been decided, it is more than probable that, in the month of September, an expedition to Corea will be undertaken by the French Admiral, that will settle at once and for always the bloodthirsty savages who now rule so detestably over that beautiful and rich country.

The French Admiral left this port in his splendid frigate *La Guerriere*, for Saigon, whither he had been urged to proceed by the Governor of that place, in order to support the administration against some disturbances that threatened the peace of the colony. A more recent news declare the state of things at Saigon to be less alarming, it is highly probable that he will return here immediately; and it is reported that two gunboats and another vessel of war will rendezvous here as the point of departure for the expedition. The Coreans remain here, and will serve as pilots for the fleet, and the missionary as interpreter.

Most important results may be expected from this, so that the old adage, "Every thing happens for the best" may be verified in this affair.

The Americans have also some trouble to settle with the Chinese authorities of this province, and the "Wachusetts" is expected to return in about a fortnight to complete the arrangements for compensation demanded by the United States Government for the cowardly and sacrilegious conduct of the Chinese at Tung-Chow-foo. The inhabitants assaulted the American missionaries who have been living there most peacefully for the last five years, and actually broke and defaced the tombstones that had been erected to the memory of some deceased brethren. It is to be hoped that they will receive a salutary lesson for such conduct, and the Commander of the "Wachusetts," who exhibited such firmness in settling matters at Newchwang, will doubtless arrange things here in a similar manner. Every step taken by Western nations to vindicate the liberty of action of their subjects in this empire, is a step in advance for assimilating the people of China to our civilisation; and every foreigner in China will reap the benefit of a perfect understanding being established that no Chinese mandarin, of whatever grade he may be, can insult the feelings of Europeans without meeting the penalty of such misconduct.

SHANGHAI ROWING CLUB.

A meeting of the Rowing Club was held yesterday afternoon for the purpose of deciding on the site of a new boat house. Mr. R. W. LITTLE having been called to the chair, explained that the present boat house was held on the very unsatisfactory tenure of being obliged to remove it at six months' notice. An attempt had been made to get one nearer to the bridge, and the British Consular authorities had consented to the use of their frontage. The harbour master, however, had interfered, on the ground that it would impede traffic. The construction of a house on the bund was next suggested, but to this the Municipal Council objected; and now the best site available appeared to be a plot of land at the end of Gunsmen road almost adjoining the present site. The Municipal Council would give so much of the ground as belonged to them, and the remainder that was required, must be taken from their present landlord on the same terms of quitting at six months' notice. They would thus at least always have half a boat house.

On the motion of Mr. HAYES, seconded by Mr. JOHNSTON SMITH, the site indicated by Mr. Little was agreed on.

The CHAIRMAN then explained that the subscription list showed a total of about Tls. 1,100 out of which Tls. 900 has been collected, Tls. 200 had been offered them for the ruin in which they were then assembled, and about Tl. 300 had been realised by the theatrical performance. They thus had between Tls. 1,400, and Tls. 1,500 in hand, while the proposed new house would cost about Tls. 2,000; and he thought they were justified in commencing it.

Mr. DESPARD then alluded to the kindness which had on various occasions been shown the Club by Mr. E. A. Reynolds, and proposed that he be elected an honorary member. Mr. DENT seconded this proposal, which was carried by acclamation.

SHANGHAI RACQUET CLUB.

A MEETING of members in the new Racquet Club was held on Thursday afternoon, Mr. Fisher in the chair, at which were present, Messrs. Kidner, Trin, Hislop, Dent, Tate Turnbull, Gundry, Hardy, Cann, Bell and Merry.

Mr. TATE proposed and Mr. BELL seconded, the adoption of the following rules.

That all those gentlemen who have signed the share list and paid their first call, do now constitute themselves into a club, to be called the Shanghai Racquet Club.

This having been carried, Mr. MERRY proposed, and Mr. TATE seconded,

That Mr. C. Lucas, Mr. Coutts, and Dr Parker constitute the bar committee.

This was also carried; and Mr. TATE proposed, and Mr. Bell seconded.

That Mr. Augustus Fisher be appointed Honorary Secretary.

This was carried, and Mr. FISHER proposed.

That the Courts be 70 feet long by 35 feet wide.

This resolution however finding no seconder, fell to the ground, and it was proposed by Mr. TURNBULL, seconded by Mr. BELL, and carried with one dissentient

That the Courts be 65 feet long by 32 feet 6 inches wide.

Mr. TATE next proposed and Mr Turnbull seconded.

That Mr. Kidner be empowered to draw detailed plans, and take estimates of the cost of construction of the proposed new Courts, the same to be laid before the general Committee.

This resolution was carried, and the meeting broke up with the usual vote of thanks to the Chairman.

That it consist of fifty playing and an unlimited number of honorary members.

That it have a managing committee to consist of four playing members of the A class.

That it have a financial committee to consist of two members.

That it have a bar committee to consist of three members.

That the above nine members do constitute a general committee.

That the Honorary Secretary be a member of each and all committees.

These were all carried unanimously, and Mr. TURNBULL then proposed and Mr. DENT seconded

That Messrs. J. P. Tate, F. H. Bell, J. W Broadbent, and H. W. Hardy constitute the managing committee.

This was also carried unanimously; and Mr. HARDY proposed, and Mr. BELL seconded,

That Mr. E. F. Duncanson and Mr. Edward Whittal constitute the financial committee.

MEETING OF SHANGHAI RANGERS.

AT a meeting of the corps held Wednesday afternoon, Captain Markham in the chair, a report was read showing that the balance in the hands of the treasurer amounted to Tls. 175. There are 59 members on the roll. A net amount of Tls. 1,153 was received on the dramatic performances given in aid of the corps.

Mr. LITTLE proposed and Mr. TURNBULL seconded

That the report as read be adopted.

This was carried, and Mr. BROADBENT proposed and Mr. DESPARD seconded.

"That the accounts be audited and, if found correct, passed."

This was carried, and on the proposition of Mr. MANSON, Messrs. Turnbull and Love were appointed auditors.

The CHAIRMAN next proposed and Mr. DRUCKER seconded.

"That Mr. Broadbent be requested to act as Secretary and Treasurer."

This was also agreed to, and the CHAIRMAN then announced that Mr. Johnston Smith having resigned his post as lieutenant, Cornet George, by the rule of the corps, succeeded to the vacant post. It was necessary to elect a successor to the latter.

The majority of votes proved in favour of Mr. Haslam, who was declared elected.

The CHAIRMAN then announced the receipt of a new set of accoutrements, and said he much wished to see the corps newly armed with swords and Dean and Adams' revolvers.

It was agreed that these should be purchased as soon as funds were available.

The CHAIRMAN next mentioned that Sir Edmund Hornby had promised to procure the services of a drill sergeant if possible, from Yokohama, who would be paid for out of the general volunteer fund.

Mr. DAVIS called attention to the large sum paid by the Rangers into the general fund, for which no return was got, and proposed that the funds be in future kept separate. This proposition however was vetoed by a negative amendment.

Mr. LITTLE proposed and Mr. HASLAM seconded, a vote of thanks to Mr. Johnston Smith, for his services as lieutenant; and the meeting then separated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

MEETING OF VOLUNTEERS.

At a meeting of the Volunteer Corps held Monday afternoon, the accounts of the corps were presented and accepted, exception being however taken to the large expense incurred in advertising the Rifle Meeting. It appeared that there was a balance of Tls. 159 to the credit of the corps, but which is unfortunately in the hands of the Agra Bank.

The CHAIRMAN then brought up the question of the advisability of changing the armament of the corps, which was discussed at considerable length. Eventually, Mr. CANN proposed and Mr. MERRY seconded.

That new weapons be obtained by the corps and that instructions be sent home to Sergeant Brownell, requesting him to get the best and latest pattern.

Mr. CANN proposed, and Mr. MERRY seconded

That the new weapon to be procured by the corps be the long Enfield.

Mr. MILSOM proposed and Mr. KOCH seconded

That the new weapon to be procured by the corps be the short Enfield.

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Mr. St. Croix proposed

That the consideration of the question of alteration of arm be deferred to the next general meeting, or a special meeting called for the purpose.

Mr. Kidner then proposed as a fourth amendment, and Mr. Pearson seconded

That there be no alteration in the weapon used by the corps, but that at future rifle meetings with the exception of the next, any Enfield rifle of *bona fide* government pattern be admitted.

Mr. Kidner's amendment being carried, the original resolution of course fell through; but Mr. St. Croix requested that note might be taken of the number who voted.

The Chairman next had to perform a painful duty which recurred too frequently, of asking them to proceed to the election of an officer. Their secretary was, or said he was, about to proceed to Formosa.

On the proposition of Mr. Alabaster, Mr. Love was appointed to fill the vacant post.

The question then arose to what bank the future funds of the corps, should be confided; when Mr. Merry proposed and Mr. Cann seconded,

That the funds of the corps be lodged with the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Company.

This was agreed to, and the question of payment of rent for the main guard and rifle butts came under discussion. The Chairman was next requested to convey the thanks of the meeting to Captain Boys and the officers of the *Barrosa* for the kind assistance they had lent in the spring, in drilling the corps.

It having been mentioned that the corps had a quantity of clothing on hand which was not required, Mr. Pearson proposed and Mr. —— seconded,

That the Secretary be requested to sell the materials now in the hands of Messrs. Maclean Thorburn & Co. and in the event of his not obtaining a fair offer within three months, that the goods be returned to the outfitters in London, in part payment of their account.

The meeting then broke up with a vote of thanks to the retiring Secretary for his services, and to the Chairman for his conduct in the chair.

H. B. M. SUPREME COURT.

Before C. Goodwin, Esq.

July 26th 1866.

Mashaw vs. Muirhead.

Judgment.—The plaintiff claims a sum of Tls. 4,102.05 as the balance of moneys due for work and outlay upon a house partially built by him for the defendant, after deducting Tls. 628 due by plaintiff to defendant at the time of the work being commenced.

The defendant pleads payment of Tls. 1,300 on account of the work, and alleges that this is the full value of what was executed. There is a discrepancy in the accounts given by the plaintiff and defendant of the circumstances attending the execution of the work, and as to the state of money accounts between them.

The defendant is unfortunately unable to substantiate the fact that 1,300 taels was really paid to the plaintiff on account. He only believes it from the representation of another person, and may easily be mistaken about it. It is clear that he never properly performed his part of the agreement, which was to pay by monthly instalments of 1,000 taels, while on the other hand the plaintiff certainly performed the greater part of what he had contracted to do. Well or ill done, the work was brought near to completion and upon the evidence I should be inclined to conclude that it was the defendant's fault that it was not completed. He says he offered the plaintiff 1,000 taels to go on with the house and a dock at once. Now taking for granted he had really paid 1,300 taels on account of the house, could an offer of 1,000 taels, part of which was to be applicable to the dock works, be considered a proper fulfilment of the existing contract to pay 1,000 taels a month, the house be it remembered being much more than half built. In fact the plaintiff never received this Tls. 1,000, and the house was left as it was. The professional evidence does not assist the case much either one way or the other. The work it would seem was very badly done, but then it is agreed that, for Tls. 4,000, a first rate house was not to be expected from a Shanghai builder, at least in 1862.

The original contract for Tls. 4,000 was departed from by mutual agreement, and as it is not satisfactorily proved that any other distinct sum was agreed upon, I must consider the plaintiff entitled to be reimbursed what he actually laid out, and I must take his own account; which is not a an improbable one. He admits a previous debt to the defendant of Tls. 628, and this leaves a balance of Tls. 4,102·05.

Judgment for plaintiff for Tls. 4,102·05 with costs $173 and Court fees.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY.

27th July, 1866.

In re Dow & Co.

Mr. Myburgh appeared on behalf of the whole body of creditors.

This was an adjourned sitting for proof of debts, choice of creditors' assignees, &c., &c.

C. D. Mackenzie, of London, by his attorney, submitted a claim of Taels 1144.76, for balance due on a mortgage, which was admitted.

Messrs. Mongan & Moore, of Freemantle, Australia, by their attorney, proved for Taels 487.43, balance of account.

The Chartered Bank of India, Australia, &c. claimed, on sundry bills of exchange, £6,508 5s. 2d., which, being converted into Shanghai currency at the rate of exchange on the day of adjudication, was represented by Tls. 18,885.46. Admitted.

The Commercial Bank also claimed on bills of exchange for Tls. 74 944.29, which had been converted in the same manner as the last mentioned. This was also admitted.

It was understood that both of these claims were admitted, subject to the official assignee's objection alluded to in our report of the meeting held on the 20th instant.

Messrs. W. G. Cuthbertson and E. Macall were unanmously elected creditors' assignees, and it was resolved *nem con* by the creditors present, to allow the bankrupts out of the estate, from the day of adjudication until they passed their last examination, as follows:—Mr. Dow, at rate of £400 per annum; Mr. Wright, Tls. 200 per mensem; and Messrs. Borradaile and Maclean, Tls. 150 per mensem.

The meeting for the bankrupts to pass their last examination and apply for their order of discharge, was appointed for Monday, 24th September, 1866.

At the close of the proceedings, Mr. Mitchell was associated with Mr. Myburgh as counsel for the body of creditors, in a special case.

HANKOW CONSULAR COURT.

Decision in case of "Guinevere."

1. That the *Guinvere* was lost upon the "Eighteen foot rock," whilst in an unmanagenble state in tow astern of the *Glenyyle*, and that she was brought into this state by a mistaken order given by the pilot Stevens to port her helm when there was no necessity for so doing.

2. (Same as first decision.)

3. That the master of the *Guinevere* acted precipitately in leaving the wreck so soon as he did, and that in the absence of any special request on his part for the presence or assistance of the *Glenyyle* to protect the wreck, the master of the latter vessel was justified in proceeding at once to Hankow for aid,

4. (Same as in first decision.)

5. (Same as in first decision.)

W. H. Medhurst,
Consul.

J. S. Keats,
Commander H.M.S. "Slaney."

A. T. Miller,
2nd Master in charge H.M.S. "Slaney."

COURT OF THE U. S. CONSULATE GENERAL.

July 23rd 1866.

United States v. Wm. H. Thompson.

Charge of Murder.

Judgment.—The indictment charges the prisoner with the murder of Yung Tun Fah. The evidence shows that a person named Yung San Woo was killed at the time stated, but it does not show that a person named Yung Tun Fah was killed. This discrepancy I understand to be fatal; and I therefore acquit the prisoner.

Charge of Robbing with violence.

The indictment charges the prisoner with the robbing with violence of certain moneys the property of H. R. Hearn and other. The evidence shows that certain moneys were taken at the time and place stated, but it does not prove that H. R. Hearn had any interest or concern in those moneys. This omission I understand to be fatal, and I therefore acquit the prisoner.

Geo. F. Seward,
Consul-General Acting Judicially.

We believe that the prisoner was concerned in a robbery with violence, which occured at the time set forth in the second clause of the indictment, and in our opinion he should be punished accordingly.

Chas. E. Endicott.
A. G. Lambert.
Associates.

We believe that the prisoner was concerned in a murder, which was committed at the time and place set forth in the first count of the indictment, and in our opinion, he should pay the penalty of his offence against the public peace.

G. M. Boyd,
Horatio N. Gray.
Associates.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &C,
(FREE FROM ADULTERAITON,)
MANUFACTURED BY
CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
Purveyors to the Queen,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S

Renowned first-class Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers should see they are supplied with C. & B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar boiled in Oak Vats, by means of Platinum Steam Coils; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at

HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

C. & B. are Agents for Lea & Perrins' Celebrated Worcestershire Sauce, and are Manufacturers of every description of Oilmen's Stores of the highest quality.

705 21np April 21st, 1866.

TUPPER & Co.,
Manufacturers of
GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON
IRON ROOFING; SHEDS, BUILDINGS, CHURCHES, SCHOOLS,
&c., &c.
61 a, Moorgate Street, London, E.C.
23dc-66 671 December 23rd, 1865.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BENZINE COLLAS.

This preparation is of the greatest use in dissolving out all greasy stains from Silk, Cloths, and Wearing Apparel of every description, as also from Furniture, Carpets, &c. However delicate the fabric, this liquid will not damage it; and being perfectly neutral, it may be used for removing Grease Stains from Valuable Papers and Drawings. For cleaning Gloves it stands unrivalled. Price 1s. 6d.

Agents, J. Sauger & Son; 150, Oxford Street, London, Watson, Cleave & Co., Shanghai and all Chemists and Druggists. Observe the name, "Collas," all others are counterfeits.

o-a-f 171e-1867 696 Feb., 17th 1866.

COLTS' REVOLVERS,

As supplied to and adopted by the English, American, Russian, Prussian, and many other Governments, are recognised to be the most durable and efficient Revolvers existing for House Protection, Travellers and Officers. Colt's celebrated Revolving

RIFLES, SHOT-GUNS
AND
PISTOL-CARBINES

(Pistol with attachable stock.) Exhibition Prize Medal awarded, 1862. Beware of Counterfeits. Every arm is London-proved, and bears the Company's trade marks.

Holsters, belts, pouches, ammunition,

Address—

COLT'S FIRE-ARMS COMPANY,
14, Pall Mall, London.
Also to be had through any India or Colonial Agency.

18mn-67 o-a-f 698 March 18th, 1866.

FIELD GLASSES.—BURROW'S

BINOCULAR FIELD and SEA GLASSES

Finest Quality. Specially Mounted to stand Climate.

£3. 13s. 6d., £6. 6s., and £8. 8s. Power in proportion to price.

ALUMINIUM GLASSES,
EXTREMELY LIGHT,

£10. 10s., £14. 14s., £16. 16s., and £18. 18s. The Large Glass at £18. 18s. (6 by 5 inches) is one of the most Powerful yet made.

Address, with Remittance:

W. & J. BURROW, MALVERN, ENGLAND.

Telescopes, Opera Glasses, Aneroid Barometers, &c.

CAUTION.—Burrow's Glasses bear thier Name and Address.

To order through Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., or Messrs. Grindlay & Co.

14oc-66 o-a-f 652 Oct. 14th, 1865

Cordial of the Benedictine Monk of the Abbey of Fecamp.

This Liqueur which dates from 1510, is Tonic Anti-apoplectic, Digestive, and of an exquisite flavour. The Salutary Plants of which it is composed are gathered on the Cliffs of Normandy, they possess all the vivifying essentials of the Northern Sea, and compose one of the best Cordials and one of the most efficacious preservatives against epidemic diseases.

Latterly the French Medicat men have almost unanimously prescribed it for patients who by their gastric tendency were more subject to attacks of FEVER and CHOLERA. May be had of

A. Legrand Aine, at Fecamp.

House in Paris.—No. 19, Rue Vivienne.

This Liqueur may be found all over the World at the Principal Wine and Spirit Merchants, Pharmaceutists, Confectioners, Grocers, and Dealers in Provisions in General, &c.—

27ja 689 January 27th, 1866.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ENGLISH GARDENS IN THE EAST.

The Fourth season has now confirmed the complete success of Mr. Cant's cases for conveying Fruit Trees, Vines, Plants, Flowering Shrubs, and Seeds, to the East, when shipped in the holds of steamers like ordinary Case Goods. Mr. John Waterer, Junr., the American Nursery, Bagshot, Surrey, or Mr. Christy, 28, Pall Mall, London, are prepared to execute orders for gentlemen in the East, and beg to call attention to the list of prices and conditions.

Fruit Trees, including Pears, Apples, Plums, Currants, Gooseberries, Peaches, Nectarines, Apricots, Cherries, and Quinces, Per Case, 10 Guineas.

20 FRUIT TREES, with ten vines, per case 14 Guineas.

ROSES of the best kinds, per case 15 Guineas.

RHODODENDRONS, and AZALIAS, &c., per case 15 Guineas.

GARDEN SEEDS, (various), per case 5 Guineas upwards.

The number depends on the size of the roots: the cases average 30 plants each.

All the above prices include freight, insurance, and all charges to any port where the P. & O. steamers call. The season for shipment commences about September, and ends in January. All orders must be accompanied by a remittance or orders for payment. The name of the agent at the port of arrival must be furnished to prevent delay in forwarding. Orders are received and transmitted by Messrs. Rees Glanmore & Co., Chapel Place, Poultry, London.

31de 726 30th June, 1866.

HALL & HOLTZ,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPER AND BAKERS,
BREAD AND BISCUITS.
SHANGHAE.

THOMAS HUME,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,
REAL ESTATE
AND
General Commission Agent,
YOKOHAMA.

tf 713 May 10th, 1866.

NOTICE.

報新海上

The Chinese Shipping List and Advertiser is now issued regularly on *Tuesdays, Thursdays* and *Saturdays* and offers a sure means of communication with the Chinese Merchants, who have become so largely interested in the Shipping interest here.

Price of Chinese Newspaper.—$4 per annum or half a dollar per month.

Terms of Advertisements.—2 Tls. Cash per character.

Contracts will be made at low rate for three months and upwards with the Owners of Steamers and others trading to and from this Port—*payable in advance.*

At the North-China Herald Office.

Bills of Lading per ship.
Charter Parties.
Powers of Attorney, and Wills.
Protests, English and American.
Comprador Check Books.
Shipping Orders, in Book.
Bills of Exchange, in Book.
Blank Forms of Custom-house Permits for Shipping and Lading Goods.
Shipping Article.
Bill of Sale.
Declaration of Ownership
Ship's Wages List.

OPIUM.

Opium Return for week ending 21st July, 1866.

IMPORTED.

	Malwa. Chests.	Malwa. Weight.	Patna. Chests.	Patna. Weight.	Benares. Chests.	Benares. Weight.	Persian. Chests.	Persian. Weight.
Imported and stored on board Receiving Vessels,...	220	220.00	843	1011.60	155	186.00	...	...
Imported and transhipped for re-exportation without being stored on board Receiving Vessels or landed...	13	13.00	...	...	...	...	...	...
Imported direct to the shore	...	...	3	3.20	...	...	...	...
Total	233	233.00	846	1014.80	155	186.00	...	...

Landed from Receiving Vessels and intended chiefly for Local consumption	Malwa. Chests.	Malwa. Weight.	Patna. Chests.	Patna. Weight.	Benares. Chests.	Benares. Weight.	Persian. Chests.	Persian. Weight.
	25	25.00	107	128.40	8	9.60	...	...

RE-EXPORTED.

Description.	Chinkiang. Chests.	Chinkiang. Weight.	Kiukiang. Chests.	Kiukiang. Weight.	Hankow. Chests.	Hankow. Weight.	Chefoo. Chests.	Chefoo. Weight	Tientsin. Chests.	Tientsin. Weight.	Newchwang. Chests.	Newchwang. Weight	Ningpo. Chests.	Ningpo. Weight.	Foochow. Chests.	Foochow. Weight.	Nagasaki. Chests.	Nagasaki. Weight.	Takáo. Chests.	Takáo. Weight.	Total Chests.	Total Weight.
Malwa	73	73.00	37	37.00	70	70.00	103	103.00	234	234.00	101	101.00	159½	155.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	777½	773.00
Patna	3	3.60	2	2.40	...	...	3	3.60	5	6.00	...	...	2	2.10	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	17.70
Benares	...	...	...	...	6	7.20	...	...	15	18.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	25.20
Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	76	76.60	39	39.40	76	77.20	106	106.60	254	258.00	101	101.00	161½	157.10	...	...	...	...	...	...	813½	815.90

COTTON.

Ship.	Cleared	Great Britain. Export	Great Britain. Re-export	Great Britain. Transhipped	Hongkong. Export	Hongkong. Re-export	Hongkong. Transhipped	Coast Ports. Export	Coast Ports. Re-export	Coast Ports. Transhipped	Japan. Export	Japan. Re-export	Japan. Transhipped	America. Export	America. Re-export	America. Transhipped	Total Piculs.
Total as per last Report		...	...	...	...	...	342	1201.32	479	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2022.33
Dunbarton	July 18	...	...	...	...	303.34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	303.34
China	„ 20	...	...	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36.0
Gajalva	„ 23	...	...	...	...	...	...	949.35	112.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1061.35
Mephisto		...	...	...	...	...	...	92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	36	303.34	342	2242.67	591.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3515.01

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SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

NORTH-CHINA, HERALD JULY 28, 1866.

SHANGHAI TEA AND SILK RETURNS FOR SEASON COMMENCING JUNE 1ST, 1866.

From Imperial Maritime Customs.

TEA.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Ship	Cleared	Destination	Congou	Souchong	Oolung.	Flowery Pekoe.	Dust.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Dust.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gun Powder.	Total Green.
Total as per last Report			60,582 75	...	...	...	957.00	27,044,55	1608,14	547.94	1612.68	250.13	22.16	168.27	680.82	1678.37	6665.87
Peterborough,.. 21 July,		London,	5146.48	...	...	...	...	5146.48	95.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95.00
Blencathra,..... 27 "		do.	4174.32	...	...	...	...	4174.32	...	...	132.92	16.46	...	15.33	6.66	78.47	249.84
		do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			70,903.55	...	...	...	957.00	36,365.35	1703.14	547.94	1745.60	266.59	22.16	183.60	687.48	1756.84	6910.71

HONGKONG & COAST PORTS.

Ship.	Cleared	Destination	Congou.	Souchong.	Dust.	Flowery Pekoe.	Brick.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Sorts.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gun Powder.	Total Green.
Total as per last Report			582.81	...	280.20	...	220.00	1,083.01	...	...	...	13.80	...	...	...	...	13.80
Nanzing..... July 23		Tientsin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18.45	...	...	...	...	18.45
Ta-pang-nyo July 27		do	1,127.12	...	...	...	...	1,127.12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			1,709.93	...	280.20	...	220.00	2,210.13	...	...	...	32.25	...	...	...	...	32.25
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

SILK.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Ship	Cleared	Destination	Raw		Thrown		Total.		Japan Re-exports		Japan Transhipment		Coarse.	Refuse.		Cocoons.	
			Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bls. Pls.	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs.
Total as per last	Report	.....	3571	2810.19	...	...	3571	2810.19	406	...	123	...	.....	215	157.64	2181	...
Labourdonnais...	July 20	G. B	392	312.60	...	...	392	312.60	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Aden.....	" 27		729	557.69	...	...	729	557.69	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
			4692	3710.48	...	...	4692	3710.48	406	...	123	...	.....	215	157.64	2181	...

THE CONTINENT.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination	Raw		Thrown		Total		Japan Re-exports		Japan Transhipment		Coarse		Refuse		Cocoons	
			Bales.	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bls	Pls.	Bales	Piculs	Bls.	Piculs
Total as per last	Report	.....	502	403.54	...	...	502	403.54	...	...	...	....	.....		152	...	.....	
Labourdonnais...	July 20	.....	247	197.30	...	...	247	197.30	...	...	123	....	.....		29	...	.....	
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	....		19	...	.....	
			749	600.84	...	...	749	600.81	...	...	123	.....	.....		200			
			.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	....		.....		....	

HONGKONG & COAST PORTS.

Ship	Cleared	Destination	Raw		Thrown		Total		Japan Re-exports		Japan Transhipment		Coarse.		Refuse		Cocoons	
			Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bls.	Pls.	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs
Total as per last Rpt.		.....	44	35.61	.....	.....	44	35.61	.....	.....	.....	.....	...		.....	.....	.....	.....
			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...		.....	.....	.....	.....
			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...		.....	.....	.....	.....
			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...		.....	.....	.....	.....
			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...		.....	.....	.....	.....

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ship's Name.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Sailed	Cargo.	Consignees.
... 20	Maravi	Br bnq	439	Henderson	Swatow			Smith, Kennedy and Co
... 21	Express	Br str	290	Whitelow	Ningpo	July 20	General	David Sassoons, Sons and Co
... 21	Maria	Br str	160	Newman	Ningpo	... 19	do	Order
... 21	Shansa	Am str	581	Frind	Hankow	... 19	do	Russell and Co
... 21	Betty Perlo Back	Ham bnq	350	Holma	Swatow	... 13	Sugar	Bourjau Hübener and Co
... 22	Esmerald	Br bnq	606	McKenzie	Swatow	... 15	do	Order
... 22	Aviso	Port str	160	Pritchard	Nagasaki	... 19	General	T. Kroes and Co
... 22	Stella	Br bnq	267	Day	Nagasaki	... 13	do	Master
... 22	Glenlala	Br bnq	372	Pouck	Swatow	... 11	do	A. R. Tilby and Co
... 22	Fuel-Yama	Br str	1206	Hardie	Hankow	... 19	do	Dent and Co
... 22	Peinaise	Br ship	930	Butler	Downs	April 7		Jardine, Matheson and Co
... 23	Klangse	Am str	674	Law	Ningpo	July 22	do	Russell and Co
... 23	Argus	H.M.Cor.	.....	Brown	Nagasaki	... 19		
... 23	Confucius	Chi str	265	McCaslin	Nanking	... 22		Chinese Government
... 24	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	... 23	do	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 25	Varuna	Am str	807	Whiting	Hongkong	... 21	do	Russell and Co
... 25	Aurora Australis	Br bnq	503	Todd	London	March 21	do	Shaw, Brothers and Co
... 25	Klangse	Am str	674	Law	Ningpo	July 24	do	Russell and Co
... 25	Klang-loong	Am str	915	West	Hankow	... 22	do	Augustine Heard and Co
... 25	Rona	Br str	781	Morrison	Hankow	... 32	do	Jardine, Matheson and Co
... 25	Huquong	Am str	1383	Harmon	Hankow	... 22	do	Russell and Co
... 25	Singapore	Br str	784	Wilkinson	Hongkong	... 22	do	P. & O. Co.
... 26	Watchusetts	U.S.Covt.	.....	Townsend	Chefoo	... 21		
... 26	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	... 25	General	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 26	Hudson	Am sch	232	Nye	Keelung	... 23	Coals	Wm. Pustau and Co
... 26	Tun-sin	Br str	616	Boland	Hankow	... 24	General	Geo. Barnet and Co
... 27	Szechuen	Am str	554	Hales	Tientsin	... 21	do	Russell and Co
... 27	Klangse	Am str	674	Law	Ningpo	... 26	do	Russell and Co
... 27	Japan	Br str	256	Bell	Tientsin	... 20	do	Smith, Kennedy and Co
... 27	Owari	Br ship	329	Wright	Nagasaki	... 21	do	Glover and Co

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DEPARTURES.
FROM THE ANCHORAGE.

DATE.	SHIP'S NAME.	FLAG & RIG.	TONS	CAPTAIN.	DESTINATION.	CARGO.	DISPATCHED BY.
... 21	Shooey-leen	Br str	492	Stewart	Chefoo and Taku	Opium, etc.	Smith, Kennedy and Co
... 21	Delengles	Fr barq	300	Dupont	Newchwang	Opium	Wm. Pustau and Co
... 21	Lauderdale	Br ship	350	Hutchings	London		Jardine, Matheson and Co
... 21	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 22	Plymouth Rock	Am str	2397	Simmons	Hankow & Ports	Teas	Russell and Co
... 23	Peterborough	Br barq	560	Orchard	London	Ballast	Jardine, Matheson and Co
... 23	Cobang	Br barq	357	Baldwin	Nagasaki		Master
... 23	Suwo Nada	Am str	1802	Jayne	Hongkong	Sundries & Re-exports	Augustine Heard and Co
... 23	Aden	Br str	507	Eyre	Hongkong	Tea, etc.	P. & O. Coy.
... 23	Aurora	Br bg	227	Lessing	Newchwang	Opium, etc.	Frazar and Co
... 23	Sailors Home	Br sh	1244	Bryant	Honolulu	Ballast	Frazar and Co
... 23	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
... 24	Rob Tall Npg	Br sch	170	Graham	Chefoo & Newchwang	Re-exports	A. R. Tilby and Co
... 24	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	Sundries & Re-exports	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 25	Glengyle	Br str	1265	Hooper	Hankow & Ports		Jardine, Matheson and Co
... 25	Corea	Br str	618	Russell	Hongkong and Canton	Tea, &c.	Jardine, Matheson and Co
... 25	Stella	Br barq	266	Day	Ningpo	Part of Original	Master
... 25	Brasil	Prus bg	290	Purgerson	Nagasaki	Sundries & Re-exports	Russell and Co
... 25	Fusi-Yama	Br str	710	Dundas	Nagasaki	do	Chapman, King and Co
... 25	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
... 25	Mephista	Prus bg	142	Prehn	Amoy	Cotton, etc.	Master
... 25	Coral Nymph	Br sh	724	Winchester	London		Gibb, Livingston and Co
... 26	Shanse	Am str	561	Frind	Hankow & Ports		Russell and Co
... 26	Fusi-Yama	Br str	1200	Hardie	Hankow & Ports		Dent and Co
... 26	Warntah	Br str	256	Oliver	Fuchau	Sundries & Re-exports	David-Sassoon, Sons & Co
... 26	Ta-pang-nyo	Br str	517	Drege	Chefoo & Taku	Opium, etc.	Trautmann and Co
... 26	Aviso	Port str	160	Pritchard	Nagasaki	Sundries & Re-exports	T. Kroes and Co
... 26	Samuel	Br barq	426	Wignell	Newchwang	do	Frazar & Co
... 26	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	Cotton, etc.	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 26	Niphon	Dut bg	210	Carst	Yokohama	Sundries & Re-exports	T. Kroes and Co
... 26	Bessie Searight	Prus bg	133	Timm	Tientsin	Re-exports	Edward Schellhass and Co
... 27	Vulcan	Br str	130	Randall	Fuchau	Sundries & Re-exports	J. H. Wignall and Co
... 27	Blencathra	Br barq	466	Dorman	London	Teas	Birley, Worthington & Co
... 27	Cadiz	Br str	481	Cates	Nagasaki	Sundries & Re-exports	P. & O. Co.
... 27	Fanny	Br barq	467	Waters	Nagasaki	Ballast	A. R. Tilby and Co
... 27	Argus	H.M.Cor.	.....	Brown	Nagasaki		
... 27	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	Sundries & Re-exports	Russell and Co

MEN-OF-WAR IN HARBOUR.

No.&Sec	NAME.	No. of G. B.	COMMANDER.	FLAG & RIG.	GUNS.	H. P.	MEN.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	WHERE FROM
3 s	Acorn	.....	Speer,	H. M. S.	.....	.....	.....		Hospital Ship
4 p	Algerine	.....	Tucker	H. M. G. B.	2	.....	.....	June 11	Ningpo
4 c	Basilisk	.....	Hewett	H. M. Corvette	6	400	175	May 21	Hongkong
5 s	Firm	.....	Eaton	H. M. G. B.	.....	.....	.....	June 8	Hongkong v. Ports
5 s	Snap	.....	Boyce	H. M. G. B.	.....	.....	.....	June 3	Fuchau
4 s	Starling	.....	Tender Senior Officer	H. M. G. B.	2	.....	.....		
5 c	Wachussetts	.....	Townsend	U. S. Corvette	.....	.....	.....	July 26	Chefoo

TUG BOATS PLYING FOR HIRE.

No.&Sec	NAME.	COMMANDER.	FLAG.	TONNAGE.	AGENTS.
	Bunker Hill,	Ray	American steamer	63	J. H. Wignall & Co.
	Emperor,	James	British steamer	106	
	Fei Yuen,	Erickson,	British steamer	50	Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company
	Fokelin,	Kofod,	British steamer	70	Captain Patridge
	Hercules	Parkes,	Chinese steamer		
	Martin White,	D. Lynch,	American steamer	100	H. Fogg & Co.
	Orphan	Wendall	American steamer	160	Master
	Sampson,	Ryder,	British steamer	81	Hunt & Co.
	Titan	Guiljet	British steamer	90	Smith, Kennedy and Co

MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.

No.&Sec.	SHIP'S NAME	COMMANDER	FLAG & RIG	TONNAGE	DATE OF ARRIVAL	WHERE FROM	CONSIGNEES OR AGENTS	DESTINATION	REMARKS
1 c	Abbott Lawrence	Brenhall	Am sh	1496	June 13	Sunderland	Order		Discharging
7 c	Acacia	Martin	Br barq	391	July 16	Sunderland	Order		
6 c	Agamemnon	George	Br sh	888	June 9	Sydney	Jardine, Matheson and Co	London	Early
1 c	Ann Adamson	Hutton	Br barq	501	July 12	Swatow	Frazar and Co		
1 p	Antelope	Hale	Br sh	1180	July 10	New York	Olyphant and Co		
2 c	Antipodes	Woodruff	Br barq	592	June 26	H'kong & Fuchau	Shaw, Brothers and Co	London	Immediately
6 c	Arabia	W. Smith	Br sh	1210	July 16	Cardiff	Order		
3 c	Aurora Australis	Todd	Br barq	505	July 25	London	Shaw, Brothers and Co		
2 s	Batavia	Damdokler	Dut barq	430	July 15	Nagasaki	Clausen Droege and Co	Nagasaki	Early
8 c	Bengal	Petersen	Swe barq	300	July 14	Keelung	Glover and Co		Ft or Ch
1 c	Betty Perl Bach	Blohm	Ham barq	350	July 21	Swatow	Bourjau, Hübener and Co	Newchwang	To-day
8 s	Bintang	Brandop	Old sch	140	July 15	Swatow	Teige, Nölting and Co	Chefoo & Tientsin	Early
9 c	Bolina	Russell	Br barq	432	Aug 25	Yokohama			
7 p	Bridgetown	Howard	Br barq	314	July 9	Freemantle	Order		
6 s	Buena Vista	Ayres	Am sh	547	June 23	Fuchau	Russell and Co		Ft or Ch
1 p	Bujnah	Fulton	Br sh	1174	July 16	Newport	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
7 s	Camilla	Jeffrey	Br barq	520	July 14	Newcastle N.S.W.	Frazar and Co		
3 c	Challenger	Browne	Br sh	649	July 8	Yokohama	Gibb, Livingston and Co	London	Early
2 s	Chalgrove	Armstrong	Br barq	502	July 7	Liverpool	Smith, Kennedy and Co	London	Immediately
1 s	Conchita	Benteria	Spa barq	408	June 27	Manila	Phillips, Moore and Co	Manila	1st proximo
8 c	Corea	Keir	Br sh	360	July 10	Keelung	Glover and Co	Nagasaki	Immediately
3 c	Dartmouth	Elsden	Br sh	933	July 12	London	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
8 c	Dilpusaund	Jones	Br barq	624	July 16	Keelung	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
3 s	Duck	Lorenzo	Br sch	145	July 21	Fuchau	P. F. Cuma and Co		Laid up
7 c	Dunkeld	Toms	Br sh	699	July 10	London	Smith, Kennedy and Co		Discharging
1 s	Edith Banfield	Mitchell	Br barq	390	July 8	Cardiff	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
5 c	Ellenborough	Smith	Br sh	1295	July 7	Hongkong	Smith, Kennedy and Co		Ft or Ch
6 s	Eliza Mary	Hoole	Br sch	126	July 12	Nagasaki	Glover and Co		
1 c	Elizabeth	Fox	Br barq	442	June 9	Swatow	A. R. Tilby and Co		Ft or Ch
7 s	Elisabeth Nicholson]	Crosbie	Br sh	901	July 11	Sydney	Binin, Tate and Co		
1 c	Emerald	McKenzie	Br barq	606	July 22	Swatow	Order		
2 c	Euxine	Gardiner	Br barq	398	May 11	Woosung	Bourjau, Hübener and Co		Repairing
8 W	Father Mindes	Olesen	Dan barq	300	July 11	N'castle on Tyne	Fobes and Co		
2 s	Gipsey	Fullerton	Br barq	256	July 9	Taiwan	A. R. Tilby and Co		
1 p	Glenisla	Peock	Br barq	372	July 22	Swatow	A. R. Tilby and Co		Discharging
6 c	Golden State	Delano	Am sh	944	July 19	Hongkong	Olyphant and Co		
8 c	Hermenia M. Ell	sabeth] Dyker	Dut barq	400	July 7	Amsterdame N'saki	Glover and Co		
1 c	Hudson	Nye	Am sch	232	July 20	Keelung	Wm. Pustau and Co		
6 c	Illimani	Diamond	Br barq	410	May 30	Liverpool	Smith, Kennedy & Co	London	Early
3 c	Janet Mitchell	Buhman	Br sh	711	July 18	Swatow	Borneo Company Limited		Ft or Ch
7 s	Jayna	Hunick	Dan barq	230	July 6	Newcastle N.S.W.	Frazar and Co		
G L J	John Bull	Harris	Br barq	481	July 7	Cardiff	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
G L J	John Paul	Currie	Br barq	462	July 11	Liverpool	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
M D	JohnStanton, Jr.	White	Br sh	724	June 20	Fuchau	Frazar and Co		Ft or Ch
6 c	Kew Kee	Bengtehole	Br sch	331	June 3	Rio de Janeiro	Trautmann and Co		
2 p	Knight Snowdon	Richardson	Br sh	656	June 18	Sunderland	Borneo Company Limited	London	Early
2 c	Lansdowne	Spowart	Br sh	715	June 24	Hongkong	W. R. Adamson and Co	London	Immediately
O D	Maggie Leslie	Stephen	Br barq	468	June 20	Newcastle N.S.W.	Frazar and Co	London	Early
3 c	Manila II	Behrens	Ham barq	500	June 27	Hamburgh	Clausen Droege and Co		Ft or Ch
8 W	Maravi	Henderson	Br barq	430	July 20	Swatow	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
1 c	Marquis of Argy	ll] Hay	Br sh	515	July 4	Sydney	Smith, Kennedy and Co		Discharging
5 c	Minister Pahud	Lopses	Dut sh	650	June 27	Cardiff	T. Kroes and Co		Ft or Ch
1 p	Morning Star	Johnston	Br barq	561	July 9	Fuchau	Captain		Ft or Ch
H W	Nelly	Simpson	Br barq	400	June 27	Hongkong	Olyphant and Co	London	Early
2 p	Neptune	Parkins	Br barq	533	May 28	Sunderland	Fobes and Co		Ft or Ch
1 p	Nimrond	Oughton	Br sh	1022	July 11	Swatow	Jardine, Matheson and Co	Honolulu	Early
7 s	Nizam	Arceo	Br barq	500	July 10	Amoy	Théric and Co		
7 s	Oceanica	Wilson	Br barq	273	May 31	Sourabaya	Borneo Company Limited		Ft or Ch
	Owari	Wright	Br sh	323	July 27	Nagasaki	Glover and Co		
1 p	Paulino	Thorndyke	Hano barq	600	July 12	Cardiff	Captain		
6 c	Perla	Clark	Br sh	1206	June 27	Cardiff	Borneo Company Limited		
8 s	Petrel	Jervis	Br sch	207	May 31	Hakodadi	Dent and Co		Laid up
2 p	Polmaise	Butler	Br sh	812	July 20	London	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
6 s	Queen of the Seas	Reid	Br barq	730	July 15	Sydney	Augustine Heard and Co		
7 c	Renown	Adams	Br barq	440	June 28	Sydney	Bourjau, Hübener and Co	Swatow	Early
7 s	Sarah	Burns	Br bg	180	July 11	Hongkong	Bradwell, Bloor and Co	Chefoo	Early
1 c	Sea Witch	Hughs	Br barq	370	June 11	Swatow	David Sassoon, Sons & Co		Ft or Ch
9 c	Simoda	Drysdale	Br sh	650	June 26	Fuchau	Dow and Co		
3 c	Sir W. F. Willia	ms] Wilson	Br sh	870	July 2	Hongkong	Shaw, Brothers and Co	London	Early
8 c	Summer Cloud	Boyson	Br sh	692	July 10	N'castle on Tyne	Order		
3 c	Tybolgan	Lewis	Br sh	1171	Mar 25	Fuchau	Binin, Tate and Co	Liverpool	Early
9 c	Tycoon	Mutter	Br barq	353	June 4	Newcastle N.S.W.	Gibb, Livingston and Co	New York	Early
2 c	Wellington	Mabey	Br barq	418	June 29	Singapore	Gilman and Co		Ft or Ch
O D	Westminster	Hovey	Br sh	781	June 26	London	Smith, Kennedy and Co	London	Early
8 p	Wild Dayrell	Darke	Br sch	168	July 14	Sydney	Dow and Co		
7 c	Wm. Melhuish	Duncan	Br sh	707	June 28	Sydney	Holliday, Wise and Co	London	Early

70 VESSELS

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